

MR. WALLACE: Members will please take their seats, and we will come to order. The Secretary will call the roll of the Commission.

(roll call of members of Commission)

MR. WALLACE: The secretary will call the roll of witnesses to be heard today.

(roll call of witnesses)

MR. WALLACE: On behalf of the - - - We would be very pleased if those persons near the wall would come nearer, if you want to hear. Take any seat except that one.

MR. HAREWOOD: Will you please reserve that chair, that is the witness chair - any others will be all right.

MR. WALLACE: On behalf of the Commission and to the witnesses, the press and the public, we desire to make a statement for the clearance of understanding of the purpose of this Commission.

There are about fifteen million persons of known African descent or mixture - classified as colored or Negro, in America; about 400,000 in Illinois; 275,000 in Chicago - all of whom by right of the Constitution, are American citizens. Citizens who are handicapped at every turn by artificial barriers set up by individuals who have not grasped the fact that these barriers are not only injurious to the particular group, but they are automatically injurious to the progress of democracy in America.

They are deprived of employment by employers; of membership in the Unions, and treated as scabs if they take advantage of any opening for jobs, of recognition in public places, and forced against their will to become public charges, for whose upkeep, those who must pay anyway. Their boys and girls are from many of the same schools, excelling in many instances their associates, yet refused the ordinary opportunity and opportunities of life, because of color or race.

Much more could be said, but time will not permit. We, as representatives of the State of Illinois, are especially interested in finding out the facts relative to this situation in Illinois, and on the basis of those facts relative to this situation in Illinois, and on the basis of those facts, - make some recommendations to the Legislature for such remedies as are possible.

We are not concerned or interested in the politics or political affiliation of anyone.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Commission seeks information as a means of helping our State and Country in a greater solidification of its citizens in time of danger, by dealing more fairly with those who have been, and are being dealt with to the contrary.

The bill creating this Commission reads as follows:

(reading)

SEN. WALLACE: (continuing) As the Commission has a limited time, we have to be as brief as possible, in order to get to the others.

A Yes.

SEN. WALLACE: So, we thank you very much.

A I am glad to help you.

(witness excused)

SEN. WALLACE: Mr. Keenan, we cannot get to you this morning, so we will excuse you now, and ask you to report here tomorrow morning, at ten o'clock. We will excuse you until then.

MR. KEENAN: All right, thank you.

SEN. WALLACE: I believe Mr. Gould is next.

H O W A R D            G O U L D

called as a witness, having been first duly sworn by Mr. Richard A. Harewood, testified as follows:

MR. HAREWOOD: Will you state your name, please ?

A Howard Gould.

Q Mr. Gould, in what capacity are you employed ?

A I am employed as the director of Industrial Relations and Research, at the Chicago Urban League.

SEN. WALLACE: Mr. Gould, this Commission requests that you make a statement in reference to attempts Negroes have made to gain jobs from various utilities, and other business firms which serve the Negro community.

MR. DICKERSON: I want to ask Mr. Gould this, before he makes his statement. How long have you been employed in this capacity ?

A With the Chicago Urban League since 1934.

Q And before that, where were you ?

A With the Pittsburgh Urban League.

Q For how long ? A One (1) year.

Q And from 1934 to this time, you have been engaged in this type of work, having to do with Industrial employment ?

A Yes, that is right.

SEN. WALLACE: Go right ahead, Mr. Gould.

MR. GOULD: (continuing) I might preface my statement by recalling now, what Mr. Lyons said indicating the status, or the change in the population, rather the Negroes on relief rolls over a ten (10) year period, between 1930 and 1940.

I see an explanation for that, within not only a six (6) year period, but then this will be twenty-five (25) years, the answer has been told in Chicago, in which time there have been specific attempts to secure jobs for Negroes.

Also, I think before that - we have an answer for six (6) years, as I have examined the records, all of the records, I have talked with officials, employers of every type industry, and I am familiar with the back ground of the situation, as to the necessity of securing jobs for Negroes within the

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Chicago area, up and down the State of Illinois.

With my survey, through personal effort, augmented by examination of employment conditions in the City today, and with my very best thought, and study of the matter, one can easily find the cause, or the reason behind Mr Lyon's statement.

Mostly, during the period around 1930, 1931 and 1932, maybe twenty percent (20%) of the total relief roll were Negro persons.

This now, in 1941, estimated that sum forty-six (46%) per cent of the people on relief rolls will be Negroes.

Now, the Chicago Relief Administration has published a record, as it does once a month, a detailed report which shows the number of persons leaving the relief rolls to take up private employment.

By examining that report, this shows easily, rather determines the larger number of white persons leaving the rolls than Negroes.

The first thing, I would like to call your attention to is, that since we have talked with a majority of the employers in the Chicago area, we find out which one of the firms who take on new people and if possible try to find out why they do not employ Negroes, among the new people that are being employed.

We find out that there are in Chicago, a number of Negro

employees, in fact rather a large number of employees who have been using Negro employees for a number of years.

I might point out that the Stock Yards are continuing to employ Negroes; the Steel Mills have employed Negroes for a number of years, and are continuing to employ them.

Some of the equipment and industrial plants - the National Malleable Steel, the International Harvester, the Pullman Car Foundry, the American Car Found, and some of the corporations in that category are employing Negroes, and continue to employ them.

The probable reason for this is not because the employer or employees are concerned primarily with the employment of Negroes, but rather due to their efficiency and dependability, and goes back even further than that, in the boom era, when the Negro was integrated into industry. Over a two (2) year period the largest number of people, in this category, have been least affected by this unemployment.

Now, basing this statement on figures released by the National Defense Committee, I want to say now, based on reports - that there are a hundred million dollars worth of contracts that have been let to industrial firms within the Chicago area, and we find, relative to these Companies employing Negroes, we find out the figure is less than ten (10%) per cent.

The International Harvester had contracts for certain things, implements, as is true with some few other companies. Another American Company - the American Automatic Electric Sales Company, which has contracts in the neighborhood of ninety million dollars, and do not employ Negroes, and some others - the American Automatic Electric Sales Company, the Meely Company - Dion - don't employ Negroes and other corporations like that. That is your answer.

We have made personal contacts, and have examined the records, and the question we ask is why they will refuse to employ competent Negroes, Negro persons. We find that these concerns having these large contract awards for National Defense, for defense work, are refusing Negroes employment in this work.

That is the gist of the employment question in equipment and industrial and mechanical industries, which Companies have large awards for National Defense. These firms have no Negroes among their employees at all.

One or two firms have absorbed Negroes in fair proportion, with a fair employment policy, but are not among those receiving the bulk of the awards. That, in short, accounts for the number of Negroes on relief.

Negroes have actually persisted, and made application for employment, but have been unable to be employed and have been refused.

We have been in contact with these employers, we have been in constant touch with these employers and have talked with them, asked them WHY they consistently refuse to employ Negroes.

There is considerable vagueness in their answers as to why they do not employ them, union matters and things of that sort, matter of policy.

We also take note of the large number of persons employed by the utilities - and with one of the utilities, contact has been responsible for the employment of some few Negroes. Commonwealth Edison employs some Negroes, within the last few years. The Illinois Bell Telephone has consistently refused to employ Negroes; the Chicago Surface Lines within recent years, we all recall that experience, employ Negroes as repairmen; the Chicago Rapid Transit Company does not employ Negroes, only in meagre capacities - messengers and janitors; the big mail order house employ no Negroes, women or otherwise.

SEN. WALLACE: We wish to thank you for your statement Mr. Gould and if . . . . .

MR. GOULD: (continuing) That might summarize the situation as I see it - regarding employment from our stand point - in the mechanical equipment firms and like concerns. Shows the plight of Negroes in the City of Chicago, and gives a reason that speaks for itself, as to why they are on the



relief rolls in such large numbers. These facts are true with possibly one or two exceptions, that the Negro is not desired as an employee in the utilities or in industry, with the exception of the Commonwealth Edison Company, which firm recently changed its attitude and are now employing Negroes in large numbers in the various departments.

MR. DICKERSON: You know, of course, Negroes have insurance in large numbers in many insurance companies ?

A Yes?

Q What particular company in Chicago, does millions of dollars worth of Negro business, and which Company does not employ Negroes ?

A The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is a splendid example of that. They do not employ Negroes in any capacity and do a million dollars worth of business, if not more, among Negroes in the City of Chicago.

Q And they have a branch in the Negro section ?

A Yes, in the heart of the Negro section - 47th and Wabash Avenue.

Q Do you have any facts regarding Negroes depositing money and doing banking business . . . . .

A (interrupting) You will find Negroes in practically all of the Loop Banks, you will find Negro customers there doing banking business.

Q You have in mind the First National Bank of Chicago,  
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and the Continental Banks in the Loop ?

A Yes.

Q Did you ever see a Negro employed there, in any capacity ?  
In either of the banks named ?

A No, I have not.

Q Now Mandel Brothers store - do Negroes <sup>buy - in</sup> by there in  
large numbers ?

A Yes they do, very much so.

Q Have you looked to see if any Negroes were employed  
there ? A I have talked to the manager there - and  
they have no Negro employees, and no indication that they  
care to employ any.

Q And the same applies to the other stores - Carson, Pirie  
Scott, Goldblatts and the others ?

A Yes.

Q Fields and all the others ? A Fields say they do not  
employ Negroes.

REP. GREENE: Mr Gould, these employers you state that do  
not hire Negroes, what method is used in order to try to get  
Negroes so employed ?

A Well, for the most part - moral suasion. We talk to the  
employer, and point out to him these things, and get his  
re-action. We try to reason these things out with him.

We discuss with him the economics of the situation; the  
qualifications of the Negro worker; we ask him to try it, we  
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ask him to talk to the employees, relative to the Negro worker - and we try to do all we can to get jobs, and to convince him then to employ Negroes. Ask him what is his thought on the matter. We go as far with him as we can, in an effort to determine, to find out his reasons for not hiring Negroes; showing him if Negroes had jobs, how well they can get along with white workers - and that is about the most we do.

REP. GREENE: Then there is this argument, as you stated before, Negroes have not been employed before, but you can cite the example you've mentioned, the Commonwealth Edison, or the Chicago Surface Lines, we all remember that 51st Street affair.

A Yes, that is correct, we use that Commonwealth Edison case, and all others we find out.

REP. GREENE: Have you ever gotten from them, their reason for not hiring Negroes is possibly because the white workers would refuse to work alongside of a colored worker or some other reason similar to that ?

A No, we never have, of course the employer finds it against the POLICY of the store, otherwise it would be done and so forth.

REP. GREENE: Now, do you have any difficulty with the Unions, in regard to Negro employees ?

A Yes, then there is the Union problem, which is a very  
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serious one, in connection with the mechanical equipment industry. Most of these Unions do not take in Negroes. Unable to work without the proper card, and unable to get the card unless you are a member of the Union, and unable to get in the Union because you are colored.

MR. DICKERSON: The same vicious circle.

A Yes. Now, this is not true to a great extent as to the Machinist's Union - the Machinists's Union, they are employing Negroes, they do at least consider them in the machinist union in Clearing. Just to what extent they enjoy the rights and privelegss of that Union is another question. As machinists, the Unions are not interested in the Negro as a member, nor in connection with the building trades. We do have some union members in some of the trades, in some Unions, Other trades, crafts and the like, make it practically impossible for Negroes to become members. This is particularly true as to the Plumbers, and steam fitters unions.

I have worked with these Union officials, conferred with them, gone over the National Defense Act relative to employment, pointed out why Negroes should be employed, why they should qualify as members of the various unions, in the building trades, and gone over with them the awarding of Defense contracts, the illegality of exluding employees because of color or creed or any other condition, but - as  
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far as changing their policies, it simply is not done, they listen, tell you it is very reasonable, but as far as effecting a change, in the building trades and the other crafts, it simply is not being done. We have discussed it time and time again.

REP. GREENE: Do you know of a single instance whereby a Negro worked on a job, and subsequently, by union action, was displaced, where the Union displaced a Negro in that capacity in which he was working ?

A I have not heard of any in the City of Chicago, doesn't get that far. That was the reason.

MR. FOSTER: Have you ever held the type investigation, talked to the head of some specific union setting forth these facts, relative to the Negro's affiliation in the unions - to the end that he might work at the various occupations ?

A Oh yes - we have done that - we have discussed affiliation time and time again along very definite lines, and there have been many efforts made to secure admission to the Unions. Lots of times, and we get "no" for an answer. Some times these restrictions are overlooked, but what happens some times a temporary remedy is enforced. Now, there are some instances I might speak of - as the Federal Waiters Unions , and there is an Electrical Union - those might be exceptions in some instances. But the general rule is that Negroes cannot affiliate.

MR. DICKERSON: Mr. Gould, you speak of the lack of employment of Negroes in the utilities, with the exception of Commonwealth Edison Company?

A Yes.

Q You have made a very careful study and examination of the employment record of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company ?

A Yes, we have had talks so many times with the officials.

Q Do you know how many employees in the City there are - speaking of the Illinois Bell Telephone ?

A Yes.

Q About how many ? A Close to twenty five thousand.

Q Do you know how many telephones there are in the homes of Negro people in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois ?

A Forty thousand.

Q The rates they pay are the same charged others ?

A Yes, they are.

Q The cost of installation is the same ?

A Yes, installation is the same.

Q Cost of service is the same ? A Yes.

Q Same type of money used ? A Yes.

Q In payment of bills ? A Yes, that is right.

Q You have made these representations to the Illinois Bell Telephone Company ?

A Yes, we have.

Q And they steadfastly refused to employ Negroes ?

A Yes.

Q In any capacity ? A Yes, sir.

Q And the same thing applies to the Chicago Surface Lines ?

A Yes.

Q And that utility operates in the City of Chicago, and is the means of transportation of the majority of Negroes in the City of Chicago ?

A Yes.

Q Also in order to operate, they must have a franchise issued by the City of Chicago ?

A Yes.

Q And how many employees, colored, are there in the Chicago Surface Lines, approximately ?

A Maybe sixty (60).

Q Sixty ? A Total number

Q Between eight and nine thousand persons are employed in different capacities by the Chicago Surface Lines - employing conductors, maintenance men, switchmen, attorneys, claim adjusters and the like ?

A Yes.

Q And otherwise, is that right ? A Yes.

Q Laborers, skilled and unskilled ?

A That is right.

Q Are these employees, in the Surface Lines, union members

for the most part ? A Most of them are unionized.

Q All the workers on the street unionized ?

A Yes sir.

Q How many Negroes employed again ? A Maybe fifty or sixty.

Q In what capacities ? A Street car work for the most part, track repair.

Q Maintenance - track repair men ? A Yes.

Q Do you know something about the various types of employees of the Chicago Surface Lines, with reference to their work, wages and that sort of thing ?

A Yes - particularly the laborers and . . . .

Q (interrupting) Yes - and the white collar jobs, I have reference to particularly, the colored men are used only on maintenance work ?

A That is right.

Q All of the Negroes who are employed are on the track, that sort of work ? A That is right.

Q Do they work throughout the City or just in certain sections ?

A Not to my knowledge. Originally, as we all know, due to some degree of pressure, the near riot on 51st Street, the Negroes forced an issue and for some time worked in the south section. I believe they work in other sections now too.

Q Do they work in mixed sections, white and colored ?



A Yes, they work in mixed groups.

Q Colored and white ? A Yes.

Q Do you know of any disturbance, by reason of this fact ?

A No there has not been any that we have learned of, not since they have worked together.

Q Are there any interior workers with the surface lines, office workers ? A Not that I know of.

Q If there were, you would know it ? A Yes, I believe I would.

Q Are there any so employed ? A Not that I know of.

Q Now, as to the Chicago Rapid Transit, you made a statement relative to employment there - you have a record on that ?

A Yes.

Q Have you any idea how many employees there are connected with the Chicago Rapid Transit Company ?

A No.

Q You have no approximate figure as to that ?

A No, it is in the thousands.

Q Do you know the number of Negroes employed by the Chicago Rapid Transit Company ?

A Fifty to sixty Negro janitors.

Q JANITORS ? A Yes.

Q Where do they work generally ? A They generally work on the various platforms, sweep the elevated platforms.

MR. DICKERSON: (continuing) As car makers, repairmen, things of that sort ?

A No, only janitors.

Q And the least paid ? A Yes.

Q Any persons work as millwrights, or factory repair work, Negroes work as that ?

A No Negroes work in that capacity.

Q As Claim Adjusters for the Surface Lines ?

A None as claim adjusters.

Q As attorneys or elsewhere in the claim department of the Company ? A No, there are no Negro attorneys employed by the Company.

Q What is the average pay for the janitors who work for the Chicago Rapid Transit, and the maintenance men of the Chicago Surface Lines, and as I said janitors for the Chicago Rapid Transit ?

A Well, the maintenance men of the Surface Lines, and Janitors for the Chicago Rapid Transit get the same rate of pay, and it runs between twenty and thirty dollars a week, that is the usual pay, might be off a trifle, not much.

Q Have you made a study, Mr. Gould, of Negroes employed by these Companies, throughout the City of Chicago, and County of Cook, on different assignments, as to their ability to work or any disadvantage suffered on account of color ?

A No, I have not made any special study of that, but I have an opinion, they work well along with the whites, with no complaints, that we know of - otherwise, we don't know of anything to the contrary.

MR. DICKERSON: Now, Mr. Chairman, I have a communication here, that I would like to read into the record which is addressed to the Illinois State Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population, under date of November 13th, 1940; from the American Automatic Electric Sales Company. Here is the letter - and it is in connection with the employment of Negroes by that industry. It is pertinent to the matters before us, and I would like to read it into the record at this time.

SEN. WALLACE: By common consent.

MR. DICKERSON: (reading)

"Dear Sirs:

This refers to your November 7th inquiry. We at present employ some twenty seven hundred (2700) people in this State. So far as I know, none of these employees are Negroes. This is not a reflection of any policy on our part, but is due to the fact that under our agreements with the various craft unions, of the A. F. of L., which agreements cover virtually 100% of our factory workers, any positions which we have open at any time are filled through the union on application from us, and the union makes the selection

of people whom they send to fill our vacancies.

I trust this is the information you desired. Yours very truly, P. W. CONRAD, President."

MR. DICKERSON: Now this Company, I might say, has received several millions dollars worth of contracts for National Defense?

MR. GOULD: (continuing) Yes sir, they have received contracts, large awards.

MR. DICKERSON: Also is that true with reference to the Fairbanks, Morse and Company, you know of that ?

A I do.

Q That Company has also received some contracts for National Defense ?

A They have, yes.

Q Here is another letter addressed to the Commission, under date of October 29th, 1940 from Fairbanks, Morse and Company, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago:

(reading)

MR. DICKERSON: "Gentlemen: In reply to your letter dated October 28th, addressed to our President, R. H. Morse, we wish to say that we employ no Negro employees in the State. Very truly yours, FAIRBANKS, MORSE & COMPANY, By L.A. Keeler, Vice President and Comptroller."

MR. DICKERSON: Mr. Gould, you are familiar with that Corporation ?

MR. GOULD: (continuing) Yes.

MR. DICKERSON: Now another letter from the Holmes Projector Company, Mr. O. J. Holmes, President, 1815 Orchard Street, Chicago, Illinois:

(reading)

MR. DICKERSON: "We do not employ colored help - HOLMES PROJECTOR COMPANY, By M. Pabich, Secretary."

MR. DICKERSON: You are familiar with that Corporation ?

MR. GOULD: Yes.

MR. HENDERSON: About the bus lines - the Chicago Motor Coach ?

A The Bus lines employ Negro mechanics, in all the bus lines, I believe, in some few numbers.

MR. HENDERSON: Do they work right along with white men ?

A Yes.

Q Are they members of the specific union?

A Yes.

Q Have you ever heard of any difficulty experienced by reason of this fact ? A No.

Q Do you know the attitude of the Bus Company, relative to Negro employees ?

A The Bus Company is satisfied with Negro mechanics.

REP. GREENE: Mr. Gould, have you any suggestion that you might recommend to the Legislature that would tend to help solve this employment of Negroes in these various industries

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and big corporations with reference to employment? In other words, what Statute do you have in mind, or what suggestion along that line ?

A Well, there are two or three things that I think the State Legislature should do. I think first that the State Legislature might prepare an opinion, or in some way call to their attention, or a communication prepared which they might send to the Corporations engaged in National Defense work, calling to their attention the clause that there should be no discrimination because of race, creed or color in the departments or businesses, as to employment of people under the National Defense programme.

I think that such action might bring out this policy effectively and make for employment of Negroes and better working conditions affected by such action, in a drive for employment of Negroes at these plants.

I think the Illinois State Legislature should prohibit all corporations, or quasi-corporations, rather all Corporations quasi-corporations and utilities should be prohibited from discriminating persons - or discriminating against persons in the matter of employment.

MR. DICKERSON: Just on that point. You have to create status as to Unions. That's what we are concerned about - the matter of these contract awards and the Unions, as they will take in all persons the Unions send over ?

A Yes.

Q The Unions seem to govern, and should be taken into consideration, and all that you say, which is good, would have to be correlated with the Unions it seems to me - as there would be a situation created of just "passing the buck", stuff like that. So suggestions or recommendations like that would have to be correlated with the Unions it seems to me.

A Well - I don't know, it doesn't create that situation in the Public Works Administration field -. Mr. Ickes settled that, in the course of his duties, setting forth a certain percentage of Negroes be employed, regardless of the Union. And it works out every day it would then . . . . .

MR. DICKERSON (interrupting) That would be all right for public contracts of that nature, but how can he regulate private concerns ?

A I don't know the law on this, but I guess it can be included.

Q I am asking you about private concerns, not quarrelling with you.

A In connection with private concerns, I think they can make the adjustment, and get their quota in the contracts of National Defense, just as the Walsh-Healy act provides . . . .

A (Interrupting) I am not talking about that. I am talking about any kind of a private concern which engages in the employment of large numbers of men. You want to

leave it some way, so that it can be enforced without concern or action on the part of the Union. You know, there is a State Law passed in New York, if we can copy from it - involving collective bargaining within the State as to Unions too, who refuse to admit persons on account of race, color, creed and so forth - you are familiar with that ?

A Yes.

Q A "Little Wagner Act" controls. That is in New York. Doesn't that cover this situation, with the prohibition against race, against discrimination on account of race or creed ?

A It does

Q You don't hear of any Union difficulties as to the National Wagner Act ? A No.

Q And the same thing would happen in this situation, would it not - the adoption of such measures ?

A Yes.

MR. HAREWOOD: Do you have - or have you made a study of the Labor Relation Act ?

A I have some ideas about it, have not made a study of it.

Q We do not have a little Wagner Act of the kind mentioned.

A No, we do not.

MR. DICKERSON: (interrupting) In these Companies that have been used to employing Negroes - The International Harvester, The Pullman Company, - what type employment do Negroes engage in, there ?



A Negroes, in these corporations, work as Laborers - semi-skilled, and skilled workers, for example in some corporations - Negroes work as Laborers, and foreman and in those you have mentioned, work in practically every department of those plants.

Q Meaning big industry ? A Yes - in big industry Negroes take an active part, are integrated as employees both skilled and unskilled.

Q Well, do they have any in the offices ?

A One or two.

Q In those I mentioned ? A One or two.

Q They have created no problem, by reason of that ?

A Not to my knowledge.

Q They are in supervisory capacities, in those corporations who have been used to and who still employ Negroes ?

A Yes.

Q Use the same facilities and so forth ? A Yes.

Q In these supervisory capacities, they are in charge of men, both colored and white ?

A Yes.

Q No complaints, or revolts, anything like that by reason of this condition ? A No, we don't know of any.

Q And the Civil Service employees, we know about them, pretty much - they are in all departments, and in all capacities ? A Yes.

Q What do you find to be true as to Negro Civil Service employees ?

A Civil Service employees, in Chicago - thats another question. There are a lot of Government employees in Chicago, and at the Capitol, in rather pointed positions - as to discrimination.

On a study as well as examination of many cases, we find considerable discrimination, we wouldn't say it is as bad in the Chicago area as it is in the National Capitol.

I can say that in Chicago Negroes hold responsible positions under the Federal Government - executive capacities, chemical engineers, electrical engineers, and in various fields of the Federal Government, and strange to say, we find discrimination worse in the National Capitol than elsewhere.

Q You do have applicants in the Federal Service, assigned to duties in Washington, from this area, Chicago, I mean ?

A Yes.

Q What is your experience there ? A Well, submit four or five names - having all passed the particular examination - typist or one thing or another, and they send over names, four or five typists, we'll say, for the required position, and they can call in the first three persons, and most of the time the Negro, if he is among those send, is not employed.

Q What is the rule in the State Civil Service ?

A Practically the same thing, but we have very little trouble along that line, as they will take them as the names come. We have been working on this for some time.

MR. WIMBISH: In other words, instances of discrimination are more prevalent in the Federal Civil Service than in the State Civil Service, would you say ?

A Yes.

SEN. WALLACE: All right, we thank you very much Mr. Gould for the information, and your willingness to co-operate.

(witness excused)

SEN. WALLACE: Mr. A. H. Mellinger ?

MR. HAREWOOD: No, Mr Mellinger is not here.

MR. WIMBISH: I wonder why we haven't heard from Mr. Mellinger?

MR. HAREWOOD: Mr. Gardner is here.

MR. GARDNER: I would like to make a statement. I was subpoenaed here on behalf of the Chicago Rapid Transit. Now the Chicago Rapid Transit, as such, , well we have done no business for a period of eight (8) years, as the Chicago Rapid Transit Company has been in the hands of Trustees, in the hands of the United States District Court, Trustees operating at a profit. Now this Company, as it now exists - we have nothing to do with employment, and as far as I am concerned, personally concerned, I have no information that would be of any value to this Commission.